



THE LATE SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Woman Suffrage a Live Issue

By the Late Susan B. Anthony

Last Half Century Has Seen Emancipation of Woman—Former Unjust Laws Regarding Woman—If Married, She Could Not Hold Property Legally—Gradual Change of Public Opinion—Miss Anthony's Successful Fight for Married Women's Rights—Women Vote in Colorado.

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(Susan B. Anthony's name is known everywhere as that of one of the strongest, clearest women of the age. It is synonymous with the marvelous evolution in the status of woman in which from the early '40s until her death early in the present year she was the central figure. The transition of the young quiver girl, afraid of the sound of her own voice, into the reformer and orator is no more wonderful than the great change which have been brought about in the condition of women largely through her efforts.)

Half a century ago, when the agitation for woman suffrage was first commenced, if the outlook for its success had been what it is today, the question would long since have been settled, the friction of the new regime smoothed away and the general public oblivious to the fact that there ever had been a struggle to bring all this about. The present generation has not the slightest conception of the conditions which existed at the time when the first demand was made that the ballot should be placed in the hand of woman. The wife who to-day rests secure in the ownership of the home and of all the property which comes to her, who manages it herself and enjoys the profits; the other one who, compelled to work for wages to support her children, collects and uses them according to her judgment; the mother who, widowed by death or divorce, rejoices in the possession of her children; the woman who, in every possible vocation, earning a livelihood and often a competence—all of these are in utter ignorance of the efforts which were made by the women of the past to secure for them these privileges.

We have now reached the point where the antagonism against the equal rights of women is confined almost wholly to that of the suffrage. In practically all other respects they are conceded and while some states are slow in changing their laws to conform to the new dispensation the justice of it is admitted and it will prevail universally in the near future, so far as the statutes are concerned. The battle henceforth must be for the franchise. The vital question thus becomes: What is the outlook for the ultimate success of this last contest?

Commencing with municipal suffrage to widows and spinsters in 1839, England now grants to all women, on the same terms as to men, the full suffrage except the parliamentary vote. West Australia began with the municipal ballot in 1871; South Australia in 1880; New Zealand in 1886. The full parliamentary suffrage was granted to women in New Zealand in 1893; in South Australia in 1895; in West Australia in 1900. The Isle of Man granted the full franchise in 1883. Every English colony has some form of woman suffrage.

Forty-five years ago in no part of the United States did women possess a shred of suffrage, save that in Kentucky widows could vote on school matters. In 1861 Kansas gave this privilege to all women. In 1875 school suffrage was granted to women by Minnesota and Michigan; in 1876 by Colorado; in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879 by Massachusetts; in 1880 by New York and Vermont; in 1883 by Nebraska; in 1885 by Wisconsin; in 1887 by North and South Dakota, Arizona and New Jersey; in 1889 by Montana; in 1890 by Washington; in 1891 by Illinois; in 1893 by Connecticut; in 1894 by Ohio. In 1889 the territory of Wyoming gave full suffrage to women and, after 21 years' experience, the state came

into the union, in 1890, with this provision in its constitution.

Colorado in 1893 submitted to the voters the question of full enfranchisement, and it was carried by a majority of 6,237.

In the territory of Utah the women voted on all matters from 1870 to 1887, when they were arbitrarily disfranchised by act of congress. In 1895 full suffrage was incorporated in the constitution which was submitted to male voters only and received a large majority. Utah therefore was admitted as a state in January, 1896, with women fully enfranchised.

In Idaho, at the general election of 1896, a constitutional amendment giving women full suffrage was submitted to the voters. It was endorsed by all four of the political parties and carried by a majority of 5,884.

In Kansas in 1887 the legislature passed a bill by a vote of 25 to 13 in the senate, and 90 to 21 in the house, conferring the municipal franchise upon the women of the state.

In Michigan in 1893 the legislature by a large majority gave municipal suffrage to women, but the law was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

In Montana in 1889 women property owners were granted a vote on all questions submitted to taxpayers. This same right was incorporated in the new constitution of Louisiana in 1898. Women can exercise this privilege also in seven third-class cities in New York.

In Iowa they may vote on questions of bonding the municipality; in Minnesota for library trustees; in Delaware for four towns for commissioners; in Mississippi on several unimportant matters. In Arkansas they have a voice in local option.

No one who examines these statistics can fail to see a steady advance in the direction of woman suffrage, with no retrogression. In only one single instance has the ballot been taken away from women after it was granted to them. In the territory of Washington. This was done, after its legality had been three times declared by different legislatures, through a despotic and most unjust decision of the supreme court, which was in direct contradiction to the organic act under which the territory was organized.

The only logical conclusion must be that the advance will continue, and this is the more irresistible because women themselves are developing so rapidly in education, business ability, organized work, self-reliance and knowledge of public affairs. They are also becoming large property holders and taxpayers, and as such are demanding a voice in questions directly affecting their financial interests—a claim which public sentiment is largely inclined to grant. The continued policy of our government has been to extend the suffrage, until now all classes of citizens are enfranchised, with the one and only exception of women. In natural sequence they must be the next to receive the ballot. As has been shown above, the line is already broken in many places, and the movement under headway which must inevitably result in making all women—subject only to such restrictions as apply to men—a part of the electoral body.

"But," the question will be asked, "can you find any encouragement in the defeats which the suffrage amendment has met when it has been voted in the different states?" Yes, decidedly.

In 1867 such an amendment received in Kansas 9,070 affirmative and 19,857 negative votes. In 1894 it was again submitted and received 95,302 affirmative and 130,139 negative votes, a very considerable decrease in the percentage of the opposition.

In Colorado in 1877 the vote stood 6,612 yes, 14,055 no; defeated by 7,441. In 1893 it stood 35,698 yes, 29,461 no; majority of 6,237 in favor—women were enfranchised.

In Oregon in 1884 the vote stood 11,223 yes, 28,176 no; opposing majority 16,953. In 1900 it stood 26,265 yes, 28,402 no; the opposing majority only 2,137.

In 1889 the vote on a suffrage amendment in Washington was 16,527 yes, 35,913 no; majority against, 19,386. In 1896 the vote was 20,171 yes, 30,497 no; majority against reduced to 10,326.

South Dakota in 1890 gave 22,973 votes in favor and 45,632 in opposition; a majority against of 22,659. In 1898 it gave 19,698 in favor, 22,983 against, the opposing majority being brought down to 3,285.

Is there anything discouraging in these figures? Do they not show beyond all question by the very great reduction of the opposing majority at each election the gradual melting away of what Hon. John D. Long calls "the glacier of bourgeois and oppression"? The idea of woman suffrage has to encounter the opposing prejudice and custom of the centuries. These are particularly strong in the case of foreign men to whom the thought of liberty and equality for women is a revelation which they are not prepared to accept by their votes. The bitter hostility of those classes who may be described under the general term of enemies of good govern-

ment, always must be counted as selfish against this measure. The third line of opposition is found in the natural conservatism of even the intelligent and respectable classes among the native born. That all these adverse conditions, in the brief space of a few years, have been overcome to the extent indicated by the above figures, is as sure a guaranty as one could ask that in a few years more, counting upon the same ratio of decrease, they will entirely disappear and the majority be transferred from the negative to the affirmative side of this question.

Do I feel disheartened at the series of defeats which this measure encounters in the various state legislatures? Not in the least. When the agitation for equal rights first began it was almost impossible to have the question considered at all by legislative bodies. However, there always has existed among civilized men a greater or less sentiment of justice and chivalry toward women. When the latter would present their bills for suffrage, and also for the modification of some especially unjust law, the former would throw aside without debate and the latter eventually granted as a sort of concession. When I remember that I myself and the small handful of women who were associated with me went up to the New York legislature, petition in hand, for ten years before we could get a law giving married women control of the wages they earned; when I recollect that a little band of women, headed by Lucy Stone and Rev. Anna Shaw, besieged the Massachusetts legislature ten years before they were successful in getting the legal right for a wife to be buried in her husband's cemetery lot, and when I recall many other instances quite as outrageous I am not surprised that the yielding of the great fundamental power of the suffrage has been so long delayed.

At first, as has been said, legislators refused any consideration whatever of this question. Then it progressed to the stage of being taken up and made the subject of ribaldry and abuse which seem incredible at the present day. Now it has reached the plane of dignified argument and it is seldom that any legislature rejects such a bill without a certain amount of discussion. This question has occupied a full day's session of the United States congress on several occasions. It was debated a few years ago for two days in a respectful manner in the Massachusetts house of representatives; it has been the subject of serious discussion in half a dozen legislatures within a recent period. At every session of the New York legislature a woman-suffrage bill in some form receives careful consideration and seldom fails to pass either the senate or the assembly by a large majority. In all legislatures it is no uncommon occurrence for the bill to pass one house and frequently to be defeated in the other by a bare margin. Sometimes only a vote for reconsideration saves it from complete success; sometimes it does carry and goes to the voters for ratification. Eleven legislatures have thus submitted the question and five have taken this action twice, with an increased affirmative vote, as has been shown.

Is there any other logical conclusion to be drawn from these facts than that this progress will continue, and that, as public sentiment becomes more enlightened, the justice and the need of woman's vote more evident, and women themselves more importunate, one state after another will fall into line and grant their full enfranchisement? Wendell Phillips used to say: "When not only congress and the state legislatures, but all the crossroads schoolhouses are debating the question of slavery, I know that the cause will succeed." The question of woman's suffrage has now reached this point. There is seldom a day in the year that I do not receive requests, ranging from the great universities of the country to the intermediate departments of the public schools, and from clubs and societies of every description, for literature and other information to be used in debates upon this subject. The most casual reader must observe that there is scarcely an edition of any of the great or small daily papers, or of the numerous monthly periodicals, which does not contain articles bearing directly or indirectly upon this matter. This must be regarded as an indication that it is a live, practical issue and one of general interest.

These are the principal reasons, and an infinite number of minor ones might be given, why its advocates find ample encouragement in the outlook for woman suffrage.

Curse of Indecision. The man who is always asking advice from everybody never takes it from anybody. He is much too weak minded even to make up his mind as to which advice suits his mind the best, and he lives in a perpetual state of indecision which the earnestly expressed opinions of his friends and acquaintances only serve to aggravate. The end of such a man is confusion and disaster, which are really all that he deserves.—London Weekly Dispatch.

"And many cases are recorded of men who were unable to resist this awful longing—happy, prosperous and young men found dead in the laboratory beside a glittering white heap of cyanide of potassium crystals. "Hence in many chemical works the men are strictly forbidden to enter the cyanide house alone."

Blue Eyed and Fair Skinned Indians. One of the mysteries of Mexico is presented by the Maya Indians, who inhabit the Sierra Madre mountains in the lower part of Sonora. They have fair skins, blue eyes and light hair and students of ethnology have always been puzzled to account for them.

There is a tradition, however, that these Indians are the descendants of the crew of passengers of a Swedish vessel wrecked on the Mexican coast centuries before Columbus discovered the new world, but this tradition is founded on nothing more substantial than a folk tale current among them that their ancestors came over the big salt water hundreds of moor ago.

Our Pattern Department

A PRETTY NEGLIGEE.



Pattern No. 5862.—Dainty little morning jackets are the most indispensable garments, and the design here shown is one of the best, owing to its extreme simplicity. It is shaped by the usual shoulder and under-arm seam, fine tucks across the front lending a becoming fullness. The neck is finished by a round collar cut in scalloped outline, and the sleeves style trimmed with narrow lace which hang free at the lower edge, in flowing also is used on the collar. French challis, pongee, dimity and the flowered lawn are all suitable for development. The medium size will require two and one-fourth yards of 36-inch material. Sizes for small, medium and large.

This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

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SIZE.....
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AN ATTRACTIVE WORK APRON.



Pattern No. 5903.—No article of apparel is more useful to the busy housewife, or the daughter of the house, than a big protective apron, that is easily slipped on and off. The model shown is certainly very attractive and has the added merit of being easily and quickly made. Blue and white dotted percale was used in the making, but the design is equally suitable for cambric, linen, gingham and Holland. If preferred, a bias ruffle may trim the lower edge, or any preferred mode of decoration be adopted if a more elaborate effect is desired. The medium size will require two yards of 36-inch material. Sizes for small, medium and large.

This pattern will be sent to you on receipt of 10 cents. Address all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give size and number of pattern wanted. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

No 5903.
SIZE.....
NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

The California Girl. A New York woman was driving an automobile the other day when a snake fell from a tree into the machine. The fair chauffeur promptly frantically and a collision with a farmer's wagon followed. If that misguided serpent had fallen in a California girl's gasoline gig its skin would now be adorning her sombrero as a hat band.—Los Angeles Herald.

Value of Advertising. A Kansas man is convinced that advertising pays. He advertised for a lost five-dollar bill and a stranger, who had picked one up in the street, read the advertisement and restored the bill to the advertiser. A few days later, while looking over a vest he had laid off, the original lost bill was found in a pocket. He says advertising pays 100 per cent.

Why He Gave Up the 'Phone. "Yes, I had to give up my 'telephone," said the red-cheeked man. "I am sorry, but it couldn't be helped. You see, I didn't mind all my friends calling up their city friends when they came to see me, but when they got to ringing up Chicago and San Francisco the limit was reached. Only a millionaire can stand that sort of thing, you know."

SISTER WILL UNVEIL STATUE

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

CantonAwaiting in Feverish Expectancy One of the Notable Events in the City's History.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 30.—President Roosevelt's special train arrived at Harrisburg at 11:40 o'clock Sunday night and left at 11:57. The president and the other occupants of his car remained in their berths with the curtains drawn during the wait here.

Canton, O., Sept. 30.—Flags every where! Flags bright and bunting brighter; garlands of green and wreaths of laurel twining around gleaming standards of white and gold! In such glittering gear is Canton for the dedication Monday of the mausoleum to her beloved McKinley. Nowhere are the emblems of grief or mourning, no rue with the rosemary uniting. Hold! crowds fill the gayly bedecked streets, and thousands of laughing men and women parade through the handsome court of honor with its stately pillars in the public plaza. This morning season is past, the home city of the dead president seems to feel that it is right to rejoice in the honoring of his memory.

In this spirit a program has been prepared that will insure a grand and imposing spectacle, one entirely befitting the occasion and the hour. For six years the citizens of Canton have worked to make this dedication an affair of which not only Canton, but Ohio and the nation generally would be proud. Sunday night a small army was at work putting the finishing touches upon the tomb, the decorations and reviewing stands, and it was daybreak before they ceased their labors. Every incoming train brings crowds of distinguished visitors and the hotels at midnight were choked as to capacity.

It is the arrival of President Theodore Roosevelt at 10 o'clock in the morning that will set into motion the machinery that has been building all these years. His greeting will be a chorus of fresh young voices, pupils of the public schools, past whose stand he will drive from the depot to the reviewing stand on the public plaza. So arranged and costumed as to represent a living flag, they will burst into song as he swings into view. His appearance at the central stand will be the signal for the beginning of the march part of the civil and military bodies that are to form the parade of honor.

At the tomb his coming will give the cue for the beginning of the dedicatory exercises, in which many distinguished men will take part. The only thing that can possibly interfere with the success of the occasion is the weather, and this is threatening. Monday the many thousands who thronged the streets and tramped out to the tomb did so in a drizzle, which at times became a soft rain.

Sunday night H. Vanburen Magnolia, the architect in charge, said that his share of the work was in readiness, and so did every chairman from United States Justice William R. Day, president of the memorial association, down to the ushers.

Miss Helen McKinley, sister of the late president, will unveil the bronze statue on the south staircase.

Gov. Andrew L. Harris, attended by Adj. Gen. A. B. Critchfield and others of his staff, reached this city Sunday evening.

ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO

Was the Girl After He Had Shot Her Fiance—Pursued By Posses.

Washington, Sept. 30.—A posse is scouring Alexandria county, Virginia, for a negro who waylaid and perhaps fatally shot John William Mullen, aged 21, near Roanoke, opposite this city, and then assaulted Miss Amelia Weiss, aged 17, Mullen's fiance, with whom he was out walking. Without a word of warning the negro opened fire on Mullen, shooting him through the mouth and splitting his tongue. The assailant then dragged the girl into a thicket, holding her captive for more than an hour. Mullen and the girl finally escaped and gave the alarm.

Killed His Father.

Medina, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Bert Lewis shot and killed his own father, Jerome Lewis, with a shotgun and then fired a bullet from a pistol through his own heart. Mrs. Lewis told the police that father and son had been quarreling all day. Late in the afternoon the son rushed in with a loaded shotgun, and, leveling it at his father's breast, fired before the old man could move to defend himself.

To Meet Our Fleet.

Victoria, British Columbia, Sept. 30.—A special cablegram from London, England, says: Great Britain will send a fleet of five warships to Esquimaut early next spring following the coming of the United States squadron to the Pacific. Whether they will remain for a year or permanently was not learned.

Dropped Dead.

Kansas City, Sept. 30.—With the final words of the opening hymn which he was singing with is Sunday-school class, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," upon his lips, Frank B. Mitchener, a prominent real estate man of this city, dropped dead.

Rumors of Mutiny.

Odesa, Sept. 30.—There are rumors of serious mutiny in the fleet at Sebastopol. It is reported that many officers have been killed or wounded, but the reports lack confirmation.

Struck By a Street Car.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—Rev. Father William Poland, S. J., professor of philosophy at St. Louis university, and well known as a contributor to religious magazines, was struck by a Grand avenue street car and seriously injured.

An American Cardinal.

Rome, Sept. 30.—It is announced in vatican circles that a consistory will be held at the end of November or at the beginning of January, and that it appears to be certain that American cardinal will be created.

HERE AND THERE

Latest News from Various Points in Ohio.

HOODLUMS INSULTED WIDOW

And Her Young Daughter Fatally Wounded One With a Bullet.

Nelsonville, O.—Ed Wendell, aged 18 years, son of Frank Wendell, with a crowd of young fellows, was raising a disturbance, it is alleged, in front of a shanty occupied by Mrs. Maria Cullison, a widow, and her daughter Ruby, aged 16 years, at midnight. Mrs. Cullison ordered the boys away and she alleged that they insulted her, whereupon Ruby came out with a pistol and fired four shots to frighten them away.

The boys ran, but Wendell, saying he had cramps, lay down by the roadside. The others left him, and it was morning before he arrived at home. He aroused his parents complaining of cramps, and an examination showed that he had received a bullet wound in the pit of the stomach. Physicians pronounced the injury probably fatal and he was hurried to Columbus on a moving train for an operation.

The girl gave herself up and was taken to jail at Athens in default of bond. Her hearing will be held here October 7.

STAY OF EXECUTION

Will Again Be Granted in the Case of Leroy Fowler, It Is Said.

Columbus, O.—Leroy Fowler, the Dayton murderer, who is in the annex, to be electrocuted October 13, will undoubtedly get another stay, because of the proximity of the date to the meeting of the state board of pardons. Fowler had been sentenced to be electrocuted some months ago, but for the reason that the supreme court turned him down, a reprieve was granted in order that the board of pardons could take it up. The board will meet on October 17, and the members feel that it is too near the date of execution to give it the proper hearing. It is understood that the members will ask the governor for a further stay in order that the members may have ample opportunity to make a full investigation.

Banker's Body Found.

Gallipolis, O.—The body of E. H. Brake, a banker, of Harrisville, W. Va., who was drowned in the yacht disaster off Gallipolis island, was found floating in the Ohio river at Chambersburg. The bodies of Postmaster Fiddler and J. R. Simmons, also of Harrisville, have not been recovered.

Fatally Shot While Eating Supper.

Jamestown, O.—William Clemmer, a prosperous farmer, was fatally shot when at the supper table with his wife and six children. A bullet came through the window from the revolver of some unknown person and entered Clemmer's head. The victim fell dying to the floor.

Ends Life at Dead Lover's Side.

Columbus, O.—Mrs. Lucy Kelly, for love of whom Howard Rhodes, 22, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid, swallowed the same drug just as the body of young Rhodes was being placed in the casket at the Fisher & Co. undertaking establishment. She died at the hospital.

Three Miners Perish.

Steuensville, O.—George Childs, 32, was killed at the Raymond mine by a fall of stone. Petchilia Aureo, 24, an Italian, also was killed. He attempted to board a coal car at Ramsey's coal tippie. George Ewing, 34, was killed by a fall of stone at the Stewartville mine.

Killed While Ringing Bell.

Bellefontaine, O.—Mrs. James Lawrence, of near Lakeview, rang the farm bell calling the men from the field to dinner. When the farm laborers came in they found her dead body, with the bell-rope in her hand, the heavy bell having fallen upon her, breaking her neck.

Railway Clerks Out.

Toledo, O.—Two hundred railway clerks, representing six roads, struck, demanding a working agreement with the roads. More than that number remained at their desks. An effort will be made to have freight handlers and telegraphers join the ranks of the strikers.

Knitting Plant Destroyed By Fire.

New Richmond, O.—The Dorner Knitting Co.'s plant here was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$35,000, with partial insurance. The plant was a three-story brick structure. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Mistrial in Bauer Case.

Springfield, O.—The jury in the Bauer embezzlement case was discharged, being unable to reach an agreement after deliberating several hours. It is said that eight jurors were for acquittal.

Snow at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O.—A terrific gale from the west has been raging over the lower lake region for more than 24 hours. So far as known no damage to shipping has occurred. With the storm came a heavy drop in the temperature, and there have been flurries of snow.

Released Under Bond.

Findlay, O.—L. B. Williamson, arrested for an alleged attempt to bribe a juror in a Standard Oil trial of last June, was released from custody under a bond of \$3,000. There were no other developments in the case.

Infirmity Destroyed By Fire.

Wapakoneta, O.—The Anglake county infirmary, costing \$30,000 12 years ago, was destroyed by fire. All of the 48 inmates escaped without injury. There is \$15,000 insurance. It will cost the county \$100,000 to replace the building and contents.

Cincinnati Jailed.

Findlay, O.—W. E. Allen, of Cincinnati, was arrested here by Sheriff Groves. He is being held pending advice from Oklahoma, where it is alleged, he is wanted on an embezzlement charge.

EXPLOSION IN GAS PLANT.

Power House and Dwellings Are Burned—Loss \$30,000.

Amelia, O.—An explosion in the Interurban Railway and Terminal Co.'s power house caused a fire which has done about \$30,000 damage. The power house is a mass of ruins and the residence of B. B. Cumbliff was partly burned, and other near-by dwellings were damaged by the intense heat. The explosion, it is said, was caused by gas being generated in the plant of the Vrii Gas Co., which is located in one end of the railway power house. The roof of the power house was blown off. James R. Hicks, the postmaster, was knocked down by the force of the explosion, but was not seriously injured. Firemen aided by citizens did valiant work in saving adjoining property.

The loss to the railway company is estimated at \$25,000. Rev. Mr. McKenzie and family fled from the power house and besides losing all their household goods Mrs. McKenzie loses \$1,000 which she had just drawn out of bank to make a payment on a home. The explosion was heard five miles away.

PUMP FAILED

And Sterling Oil Refinery Was Destroyed By Spectacular Fire.

Marletta, O.—Fire practically destroyed the Sterling Oil Refinery, just outside of Marletta's limits. Efforts of employees to drown the flames were futile from the first, as the pumps were out of order. The loss is at least \$50,000, fully covered by insurance.

Several hundred barrels of oil and 14 full tanks were consumed, making a spectacular display. Many of them exploded. Blazing oil fell upon a crowd of onlookers, and Archibald Mann, a business man, leaped into a pond to extinguish the flames. No one was seriously burned.

The origin of the fire is a mystery apparently. Officials of the company refuse to discuss it. It is said by a workman, however, that the fire came from the retort.

Too Young For Promotion.

Upper Sandusky, O.—A remarkable case was filed in the common pleas court. Dr. W. H. Kicham, of Sycamore, has a remarkably bright boy of 10 years. In the spring he was promoted by the superintendent of the Sycamore high school from the sixth to the seventh grade. The grade, it seems, is much above that of his age, and the board of education declined to let him enter it. The father asked for a writ of mandamus, and the same was granted by Judge Babst. The board of education will fight the case.

Bars Cane Rushes.

Columbus, O.—President Thompson, of the Ohio State University, issued a formal notice to the students that hereafter all cane rushes at the university are abolished. The reason given is that they are contrary to the hazing laws of the state, but the real reason is that J. W. Snyder, a freshman, from Uniontown, Pa., was so severely injured in the last cane rush that his recovery was despaired of for a time.

Revenge the Motive.

Sandusky, O.—John Schmidt, who was arrested near Hamilton on the charge of firing the Put-in Bay house at Put-in Bay on September 3, was brought here and jailed. Revenge for some act of his uncle, John Cameron, of Cincinnati, manager of the hotel, is assigned as the motive.

Killed By Street Car.

Marletta, O.—In view of 50 school-mates Harry Van Wey, 10, was struck by a street car and so badly crushed that death was almost instantaneous. He dodged to escape water from a lawn hose thrown at him, and ran in front of the swiftly approaching car.

Fine Church Dedicated.

Cleveland, O.—Trinity Episcopal cathedral, one of the most magnificent church structures in America, was dedicated in the presence of many ecclesiastical dignitaries and with elaborate and impressive ceremonies. The edifice cost \$1,000,000.

Mercy Shown Wilson.

Columbus, O.—Gov. Harris commuted the sentence of Harry Wilson, a 10-year robber from Springfield, to five years. This will enable Wilson to go at once to a brother, in Chicago. Wilson when the crime was committed was but 19 years of age.

Leaped From Windows.

Salem, O.—Fire destroyed a tenement house occupied by the Kyle and Wenner families. When aroused the inmates barely had time to save themselves, some leaping from the windows in their night clothes. Incendiarism is suspected.

Evaded the Operation.

Akron, O.—Because she was about to undergo an operation for tumor, Mrs. Martha Cooper, aged 37, of Cuyahoga Falls, tied cotton, saturated with chloroform, over her nostrils during the night and her husband found her dead in bed beside him when he awoke.

Burned to a Crisp.

Gallipolis, O.—Mrs. Jane Hill, one of the oldest residents of this city, was burned to a crisp when in bed at her home. The explosion of a lamp is supposed to have set her bed on fire.

Will Cause a Ruction.

Newark, O.—Attorney E. S. Randolph was nominated for mayor at the republican city primary, defeating Dr. S. W. McCleary, the incumbent, who asked for a renomination at the hands of his party. This defeat will cause a big factional fight.

Child Burned to Death.

Hillsboro, O.—Rea Hamilton, the 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hamilton, of this place, was burned to death while attempting to start a fire in a stove by using coal oil. The residence was also destroyed.